



**Federal Bureau of Investigation**

Washington, D.C. 20535

March 1, 2024

NOAH SCHEER



FOIPA Request No.: 1539229-000  
Subject: ERBER, ERNEST EWALD

Dear Noah Scheer:

The FBI has completed its review of records subject to the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) that are responsive to your request. The enclosed documents were reviewed under the FOIPA, Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Below you will find check boxes under the appropriate statute headings which indicate the types of exemptions asserted to protect information which is exempt from disclosure. The appropriate exemptions are noted on the enclosed pages next to redacted information. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted to indicate where pages were withheld entirely and identify which exemptions were applied. The checked exemption boxes used to withhold information are further explained in the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions.

**Section 552**

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(2)

☒ (b)(3)

50 U.S.C. §3024(i)(1)

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☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(5)

☒ (b)(6)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

☒ (b)(7)(D)

☒ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (b)(9)

**Section 552a**

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (k)(2)

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☐ (k)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

19 pages were reviewed and 12 pages are being released.

Please see the paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

Based on the information you provided, we conducted a main and reference entity record search of the Central Records System (CRS) per our standard search policy. For more information about records searches and the standard search policy, see the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum General Information Section.

This is the **final release** of information responsive to your FOIPA request. This material is being provided to you at no charge.

Enclosed are cross-references that are identifiable with the subject of your request. Cross-references are defined as mentions of the subject of your request in files to other individuals, organizations, events, or activities. In processing the cross-references, the pages considered for possible release included only those pages that mention the subject of your request and any additional pages showing the context in which the subject of your request was mentioned.

Duplicate copies of the same document were not processed.

Records that may be responsive to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request have been transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). If you wish to review these records, submit a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request to NARA, Special Access and FOIA, 8601 Adelphi Road, Room 5500, College Park, MD 20740-6001. Please reference the file numbers 100-HQ-339988; 100-HQ-344527 Serials 20 and 36; 100-HQ-86590 Sub 9 Serial 7; 100-HQ-343382 Serial 8; 100-HQ-401130 Serial 17; 100-HQ-86590 Serials 15, 37, 57, 65, and 977x6; 61-HQ-626 Serial 233; 100-HQ-377920 Serial 8; and 100-HQ-7660 Serial 2517.

For your information, a search of the indices to our Central Records System reflected there were additional records potentially responsive to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request. We have attempted to obtain this material so it could be reviewed to determine whether it was responsive to your request. We were advised that the potentially responsive records were not in their expected location and could not be located after a reasonable search. Following a reasonable waiting period, another attempt was made to obtain this material. This search for the missing records also met with unsuccessful results.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. "**Part 1**" of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. "**Part 2**" includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. "**Part 3**" includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

Additional information about the FOIPA can be found at [www.fbi.gov/foia](http://www.fbi.gov/foia). Should you have questions regarding your request, please feel free to contact [foipaquestions@fbi.gov](mailto:foipaquestions@fbi.gov). Please reference the FOIPA Request number listed above in all correspondence concerning your request.

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: <https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by emailing the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison at [foipaquestions@fbi.gov](mailto:foipaquestions@fbi.gov). The subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified. You may also contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at [ogis@nara.gov](mailto:ogis@nara.gov); telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

Sincerely,



Michael G. Seidel  
Section Chief  
Record/Information Dissemination Section  
Information Management Division

Enclosures

## FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

### Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the [www.fbi.gov/foia](http://www.fbi.gov/foia) website.
- (ii) **Intelligence Records.** To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

### Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) **Requests for Confidential Informant Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of confidential informant records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552 (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F)] and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552a (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records would reveal confidential informant identities and information, expose law enforcement techniques, and endanger the life or physical safety of individuals. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

### Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches and Standard Search Policy.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems, such as the Central Records System (CRS), or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. The CRS is an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. The standard search policy is a search for main entity records in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include a search for reference entity records, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files.
  - a. *Main Entity Records* – created for individuals or non-individuals who are the subjects or the focus of an investigation
  - b. *Reference Entity Records*- created for individuals or non-individuals who are associated with a case but are not known subjects or the focus of an investigation
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Foreseeable Harm Standard.** As amended in 2016, the Freedom of Information Act provides that a federal agency may withhold responsive records only if: (1) the agency reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by one of the nine exemptions that FOIA enumerates, or (2) disclosure is prohibited by law (5 United States Code, Section 552(a)(8)(A)(i)). The FBI considers this foreseeable harm standard in the processing of its requests.
- (iv) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative “FBI file.” An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at [www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks). Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at [www.edo.cjis.gov](http://www.edo.cjis.gov). For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.

## EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

### SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information ( A ) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, ( B ) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, ( C ) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, ( D ) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, ( E ) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or ( F ) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

### SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOI/PA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET  
FOI/PA# 1539229-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 7

Page 28 ~ Duplicate;  
Page 33 ~ Duplicate;  
Page 34 ~ Duplicate;  
Page 35 ~ Duplicate;  
Page 70 ~ Duplicate;  
Page 71 ~ Duplicate;  
Page 72 ~ Duplicate;

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>NEWARK</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>BUREAU</b>	DATE <b>11/5/65</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>11/3 - 4/65</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>ITHIEL DE SOLA POOL, AKA? Solomon Ithiel DeSola Pool Richard Ross</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>PAUL D. MC CLINTOCK</b>	TYPED BY <b>RS</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>SPECIAL INQUIRY</b>  <b>REC-28</b>	

**REFERENCE:**

Buairtel to Newark dated 11/1/65.

- RUC -

#253,288  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-31-85

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APPROVED <i>RWB</i> COPIES MADE: <i>adm</i>  <b>1-Bureau 1-Newark (161-829)</b>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE  <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin: 10px auto;"></div>																																
DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW																																	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>161-4166-29</span> <span>REC-28</span> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <b>RECORDED</b>  <b>11 NOV 8 1965</b> </div>																																	
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="5">Dissemination Record of Attached Report</th> <th rowspan="5">Notations  <i>Spec. Inv.</i></th> </tr> <tr> <td>Agency</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Request Recd.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date Fwd.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>How Fwd.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>By</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Dissemination Record of Attached Report					Notations  <i>Spec. Inv.</i>	Agency					Request Recd.					Date Fwd.					How Fwd.					By					
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UNIT STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:  
Date:

PAUL D. MC CLINTOCK  
11/5/65

Office: NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Field Office File #:

161-829

Bureau File #:


Title:

ITHIEL DE SOLA POOL

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-31-85 BY 

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ERNEST ERBER, Glen Ridge, N.J., advised he recalls a student at the University of Chicago with the last name of POOL attended meetings of the Socialist Club, University of Chicago, sometime during the period of 1934-1936. He advised that some members of this club were members of the Young Peoples Socialist League (YPSL).

- RUC -

DETAILS:

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/5/65

Mr. ~~ERNEST E. ERBER~~, 117 Clark Street, Glen Ridge, New Jersey, advised that from around 1934 to 1936, he was an active member of the Young Peoples Socialist League (YPSL), in Chicago, Illinois. He advised that there was not an official chapter of this organization at the University of Chicago, during this period, to the best of his knowledge.

~~ERNEST~~ Mr. ERBER stated that the University of Chicago had a university rule that organizations on campus could not be affiliated with outside organizations. He advised the members of YPSL, who were also students at the University of Chicago, formed a club called the Socialist Club and, therefore, many members of the Socialist Club were members of YPSL, although, there were other students in the club who were not members of the YPSL.

Mr. ERBER stated that between 1934-1936, he attended meetings of the Socialist Club in the University of Chicago, and he recalls a student attending meetings of the club whose last name was POOL. He was unable to furnish POOL's first name and the only identifying information concerning POOL that he could recall was that POOL was the son of a well-known Jewish Rabbi from New York City, who had come from a Spanish-speaking country.

Mr. ERBER could not recall how often the student using the last name of POOL attended meetings of the Socialist Club and he could not recall this student being in a leadership capacity of the Socialist Club. Mr. ERBER also noted that he did not know whether POOL was actually a member of the Socialist Club or whether he merely attended meetings of the club.

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On 11/4/65 at Glen Ridge, NJ File # NK 161-829  
 by SA PAUL D. MC CLINTOCK:RS Date dictated 11/5/65

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



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NK 161-829



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FBI

Date: 11/12/65

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

Via \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (161-829) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ITHIEL DE SOLA<sup>0</sup> POOL, aka  
SPECIAL INQUIRY

RE Bureau telephone call to Newark 11/10/65.  
Newark telephone call to Bureau 11/12/65.

ERNEST ERBER, Glen Ridge, New Jersey, was reinterviewed 11/12/65, and advised the only meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, that he can recall attending was the meeting he discussed during the investigation of GEORGE REEDY. Details of this meeting are set out in the report of SA PAUL D. MC CLINTOCK dated 11/6/64, captioned "GEORGE EDWARD REEDY, SPI". ERBER could furnish no further details concerning the meeting.

Mr. ERBER stated he cannot recall the appointee as having attended the above meeting.

Mr. ERBER stated he has never been interested in stamp collecting and never attended a meeting of stamp collectors in Cleveland, Ohio.

161-4166-56  
NOT RECORDED

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1-Bureau  
1-Newark  
PDM:jmc  
(2)

Spec. Inq.

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

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Per \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

59 FEB 23 1966

**Ithiel de Sola Pool**

**Institute of Technology and a member of a family of "eggheads." He said he has no information indicating Dr. Pool was ever a member of the Young Peoples Socialist League, the Socialist Workers Party or the Communist Party. He also stated he does not know whether Dr. Pool attended the meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1940 at which his group left the Socialist Workers Party. The informant further stated he has no reason to question Dr. Pool's loyalty to the United States.**

**The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.**

**In connection with the aforementioned meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, in February, 1940, Ernest E. Erber, whose additional comments are set forth on pages 6 and 7 of the memorandum dated November 15, 1965, stated that he, Mr. Erber, was a member of the Socialist Party from about 1931 to 1938; a member of the Socialist Workers Party from about 1938 to 1940; and a member of the Workers Party from 1940 to 1948. Mr. Erber advised that he was an active member of these organizations and that he held important national offices in the Workers Party. He stated that in about the Winter of 1939-1940, a meeting of fifty to one hundred persons was held in Cleveland, Ohio, and that most of those in attendance were members of the Socialist Workers Party who were opposed to the leadership of the Socialist Workers Party. He said he believes persons who were not members of the Socialist Workers Party, but who advocated socialism, also attended the meeting. Mr. Erber advised that the purpose of the meeting was to determine whether those present should stay in the Socialist Workers Party or start a new socialist organization. He noted that the primary reason those present at this meeting objected to the Socialist Workers Party was that the Socialist Workers Party supported Russia and felt "something good would come from Russia."**

**According to Mr. Erber, the people who attended this meeting left the Socialist Workers Party and formed the Workers Party. Mr. Erber stated that the only persons he can recall who attended the meeting were Max Shachtman and James Burnham, the leaders of the meeting.**

Ithiel de Sola Pool

that after the Socialist Workers Party was formed it dominated the Young Peoples Socialist League at the University of Chicago but all members of the Young Peoples Socialist League in the late 1930s were not Trotskyites. Father Ashley stated he left the Socialist Workers Party in 1938 when he became a member of the Catholic Church.

Father Ashley also advised he recalls Dr. Pool stayed in the Young Peoples Socialist League as a Trotskyite and was a member of the Socialist Workers Party for three or four years after the Trotskyite "take over." He said he has met Dr. Pool intermittently over the years. He stated Dr. Pool has told him he gave up socialism and made a complete break with the Socialist Workers Party in the 1940s. Father Ashley stated it is his impression Dr. Pool is a loyal American citizen of excellent character. He stated with the exception of his comments set forth hereinbefore he knows nothing unfavorable concerning Dr. Pool and, based on his association with Dr. Pool many years ago, recommended him for a position of trust.

The October, 1937, issue of "Challenge of Youth," a monthly magazine of the Young Peoples Socialist League, mentioned previously, contains an article entitled "Twenty-five Years in the History of the Young Peoples Socialist League," by Ernest Erber. In this article, the Young Peoples Socialist League is described as a young people's group organized on a local scale by members of the Socialist Party to attract young people to the socialist movement.

Ernest E. Erber, Glen Ridge, New Jersey, advised that from approximately 1934 to 1936 he was a member of the Young Peoples Socialist League in Chicago, Illinois. He stated that the University of Chicago prohibited campus organizations' affiliating with organizations off campus. He stated the members of the Young Peoples Socialist League who were students at the University of Chicago formed a group called the Socialist Club. He said that between 1934 and 1939 he attended meetings of the Socialist Club at

**Ithiel de Sola Pool**

the University of Chicago and recalls a student whose last name was Pool also attended meetings of the club. He said Pool was the son of a well-known rabbi in New York City. Mr. Erber stated he cannot recall whether Pool was a leader in the Socialist Club or if he actually was a member of the club.

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In 1951 a representative of the Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California, made available a memorandum dated May 6, 1948, from Ithiel de Sola Pool. This memorandum is addressed "To whom it may concern" and the subject is "My security record." In this memorandum Dr. Pool states in part that at the age of 16 he became a socialist and joined the Young Peoples Socialist League, an affiliate of the Socialist Party. He stated that when a split occurred in the Socialist Party, he joined the left wing (Trotskyite) group. He said that in all probability he was a member of the Socialist Workers Party as well as a member of the Young Peoples Socialist League. Dr. Pool further stated that when the Stalin-Hitler pact occurred, he immediately disapproved of the official position of the Socialist Workers Party which was in certain respects slightly pro-Russian. He said he thereafter left the Socialist Workers Party. A copy of the memorandum is enclosed.

On February 25, 1940, Margaret Reeves, Gillsy Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, advised that fifty or sixty persons had registered at the Gillsy Hotel, stating they were there to attend a convention of "stamp collectors." She said that after they attended a meeting on the evening of February 24, 1940, members of the group congregated in the hotel coffee shop where various persons propounded questions to an individual who appeared to be the leader of the group. Miss Reeves said she overheard someone remark, "What are you going to do to bring that condition about in this country when this country is not at war?" She advised that, in answer, another person stated that "an army would be brought in from the outside as well as the inside." She said another person remarked that "the bad point about the Russian revolution was that it was social, and that it should have been economic as well as social."

**Ithiel de Sola Pool**

Margaret Reeves, aforementioned, was interviewed during the course of other investigations at Grand Rapids, Michigan, during 1958 and 1964. She advised she recalled having furnished information to the FBI on February 25, 1940, concerning a group of persons who had registered at the Gillsy Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio. She stated she was not aware of the identity of any of the persons who were in this group. Margaret Reeves is deceased.

Sidney Peck, then Assistant Manager, Gillsy Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, advised on February 25, 1940, that he noted the conversations among a group of persons who had registered at the Gillsy Hotel consistently centered on the Russian and Spanish revolutions. He said that they openly admitted they were communists and that they had convened in Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose of holding a communist meeting, although they registered as stamp collectors when they made application for accommodations. Mr. Peck furnished a list of names of persons he stated were in the group. Included on the list were the names of Ithiel Pool of Chicago, Illinois, and Max Shachtman, Ernest Erber, James Burnham and Martin Abern of New York, New York.

Sidney Peck, Cleveland, Ohio, aforementioned, was interviewed during other investigations in 1958 and 1964. He stated that no member of the group which convened at the Gillsy Hotel in Cleveland, Ohio, during February, 1940, admitted communist affiliation to him and he did not recall having heard any such admissions by any member of that group. Mr. Peck advised that his characterization of the group in 1940 was based on general comments made by members of the group rather than upon any direct admissions.

Sidney Peck, Cleveland, Ohio, was interviewed during the current inquiries concerning Dr. Pool. He stated he recalls having furnished information to the FBI in the past concerning a group of guests that registered at the Gillsy Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, during February, 1940. He stated he cannot recall at this time any of the individuals who were part of the group and can furnish no other information regarding any of them or the group as a whole. He said he possesses no information concerning an individual known as Ithiel Pool and to the best of his recollection, he has never heard of such a person.

During another investigation conducted in 1964, Dr. Pool advised he did not attend a communist meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, on February 24, 1940, and he had no information concerning such a meeting.

1 copy to Mr. [redacted] at [redacted]  
1/18/66  
(plus encls.)  
1 copy to Mr. [redacted] at [redacted]  
1/18/66  
(plus encls.)  
1 copy to Mr. [redacted] at [redacted]  
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(plus encls.)

Mr. [redacted] at [redacted]  
1/31/69  
(plus encls.)

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to Mr. [redacted] at [redacted]  
2/23/69  
(plus encls.)

November

1 Copy with encl (5) to  
CSC (NSF)  
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November 30, 1965

**ITHIEL DE SOLA POOL**

The information in this memorandum supplements that contained in a memorandum dated November 15, 1965.

## Interviews

Leverett Saltonstall, United States Senator from Massachusetts, advised at Boston, Massachusetts, he is not acquainted with Dr. Pool and can furnish no information concerning him.

Robert C. Wood, Professor, Political Science Department, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, advised he has known Dr. Pool since 1957 when they first met at the aforementioned institute. He stated he has known Dr. Pool professionally and socially since that time. He described Dr. Pool as an outstanding individual who possesses a brilliant mind. He said Dr. Pool has a "steady and strong" loyalty to the United States. He said Dr. Pool's character, reputation and associates are above question. He highly recommended Dr. Pool for a position of trust.

## Agency Checks

Information has been received from the Office of Special Investigations, Department of the Air Force, indicating its files contain no additional pertinent information concerning Dr. Pool.

## Miscellaneous

Information contained on pages 4 and 5 of the aforementioned summary memorandum dated November 15, 1965, indicates that in an article which appeared in the March, 1938, issue of "Pulse," a student magazine which was published at the University of Chicago, Marty Lieberman, George Reedy, Leo Shields, Christopher Sergel and Ithiel Pool were described as Trotskyites.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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Ithiel de Sola Pool

An informant,<sup>\*</sup> who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is not available for recontact, advised in 1949 that Martin Lieberman and Leon Shields were members of the American Student Union at the University of Chicago in 1937 and 1938. The same informant advised that George Reedy, not further identified, was a member of the American Student Union at the University of Chicago in 1936, 1937 and 1938.

In June, 1957, Christopher Sergel advised he had been a member of the American Student Union while attending the University of Chicago.

The American Student Union, aforementioned, has been cited as a communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Information contained on page 8 of the aforementioned summary memorandum dated November 15, 1965, indicates that Ithiel Pool and Max Shachtman, Ernest Erber, James Burnham and Martin Abern of New York, New York, reportedly attended a meeting at the Gillsy Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, on February 25, 1940.

An informant,<sup>\*\*</sup> who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised he was a national leader of the Socialist Workers Party from 1935 to 1945. He stated he recalls a meeting held by the opposition group of the Socialist Workers Party under the leadership of Max Shachtman, Martin Abern and James Burnham in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1940. He said at this meeting the Shachtman group definitely broke from the Socialist Workers Party and formed the Workers Party. The informant advised he was not at this meeting, as he was still in the Socialist Workers Party at that time.

The above-mentioned informant advised he is acquainted with Dr. Pool whom he described as a professor at the Massachusetts

[REDACTED]

b7D

\* [REDACTED]



November 15, 1965

ITHIEL DE SOLA POOL

A security-type investigation\* was conducted concerning Dr. Pool in 1951, and an applicant-type investigation\*\* was conducted concerning him in 1962. This summary memorandum contains results of those investigations as well as the results of the current inquiries concerning Dr. Pool.

# I. BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

## Birth

Dr. Pool was born on October 26, 1917, at New York, New York, as Solomon Ithiel de Sola Pool. He reportedly used the name Richard Ross as a pen name between 1936 and 1937.

## Education

He attended the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, from September, 1935, to June, 1938, and from October, 1938, to June, 1940. He also registered at that university for one quarter in 1940, two quarters in 1946 and one quarter in 1952. He received an A.B. degree in June, 1938, an M.A. degree in political science in June, 1939, and a Ph.D. degree in political science in August, 1952.

## Employment

October, 1940,  
to June, 1941, and  
September, 1941, to  
September, 1942

University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois,  
as a research assistant.

September, 1942,  
to June, 1949

Hobart and William Smith Colleges,  
Geneva, New York, as an assistant  
professor of political science. He  
was on leave of absence from  
November, 1943, to September, 1946.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
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Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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\*100-374959

\*\*116-450744

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